Section 241, Title 14, CCR is repealed:

§241. Importation of Salmonid Produced in Idaho.
No live wild or cultured fish of the family Salmonidae (trout, salmon and chars) produced in the State of Idaho, nor their live eggs, nor live fish hatched from their eggs may be imported into California.
Note: Authority cited: Section 15510, Fish and Game Code. Reference: Sections 15500 and 15510, Fish and Game Code.

Section 243, Title 14, CCR is amended to read:

§ 243. Take of Aquatic Plants, Invertebrates, Fishes and Bullfrogs from the Wild for Use as Broodstock for Aquaculture Purposes.
Pursuant to the provisions of sections 5503 and 15300, of the Fish and Game Code, aquatic plants, invertebrates, fishes and bullfrogs (Rana catesbeiana) may be taken from the wild for aquaculture purposes only in accordance with the following regulations:
(a) Exceptions. This section does not apply to the following:
(1) The take of live freshwater fish for sale as bait (see sections 8460-8463 of the Fish and Game Code and sections 200-200.31 of title 14, CAC) (See Section 8460, Fish and Game Code and Section 200, Title 14, CCR).
(2) The take of aquatic animals by commercial fishermen (see section 226.7, title 14, CAC) (See Section 226.7, Title 14, CCR).
(3) The take of anadromous fish under restrictions applied to ocean ranching (see sections 15900-15908 of the Fish and Game Code and section 235.2, title 14, CAC).
(b) Permits. The department may issue a revocable, nontransferable permit to collect aquatic plants, invertebrates, fishes and bullfrogs from the wild for use in developing a domesticated broodstock for aquaculture purposes. Permits shall not be issued for striped bass or white sturgeon except by specific commission authorization. The permit shall be valid for one year from the issue date listed on the permit unless the expiration date on the permit specifies a shorter time period. No permits shall be issued for golden trout, steelhead trout, chinook salmon or coho salmon, or for those animals listed by the state or federal government as endangered, threatened or fully protected.
Permits shall state the name, mailing and business addresses and phone of permittee, permittee's aquaculture registration number, name of the collector(s) if different from permittee, collector(s) phone number, collector(s) driver's license, or DMV identification number, name of assistant(s), assistant(s) phone number, assistant(s) driver's license, or DMV identification number, species to be collected, number or total weight to be collected, collection locations and methods, andperiod for which the permit is valid collection dates. and aAny special collection requirements notifications, requirements and conditions shall attached to the permit on a separate page.
(1) Who May Obtain Permits. Permits shall be issued only to the owner or operator of an aquaculture facility currently registered according to section 15101 of the pursuant to Section 15101, Fish and Game Code and section 235 of title 14, CAC Section 235, Title 14, CCR . The aquaculturist must be authorized by said registration to possess the

species to be taken. The aquaculturist may designate, on the permit application, a person to collect for him.
(2) Cost of the Permit. An administrative fee of ~~$50~~ $500 shall be charged for processing the permit and initial site inspection. The department shall assess an additional fee, equal to the actual costs to the department in salaries, travel expenses and equipment use, if any department personnel are required to assist in the collection or inspection of the wild broodstock.
~~The department may waive any portion of the fees, except the $50 administrative fee, if the permittee agrees to restock into the wild a portion of the cultured progeny of wild broodstock. Fees waived may not be in excess of the current wholesale market value of the progeny stocked. The number of progeny and place to be stocked may be negotiated by the department and the permittee.~~
(3) How to Apply for the Permit. ~~Application for the permit shall be made on forms provided by the department. Application forms are~~ The permit application, FG 794 (Rev. 07/08) , is available on request from the ~~Aquaculture Development Section, Department of Fish and Game, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814~~ Aquaculture Coordinator at the address provided on the application. Completed and signed application forms and the $25 ~~administrative~~ nonrefundable application fee shall be submitted to the ~~Department of Fish and Game, Aquaculture Development Section, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814~~ Aquaculture Coordinator.
(c) Who May Collect Wild Broodstock. Wild broodstock shall be collected only by the permittee or those persons listed as collectors on the permit. The permittee or ~~At least~~ one of the ~~persons~~ collectors designated by the permit shall be present when animals are collected. Collectors shall have the collection permit in their possession while engaged in collection activities and while transporting species collected to the permittee's registered facility. Any person listed on the permit as a collector and who is attempting to take broodstock, shall have a commercial fishing license in their possession. All collectors and assistants must have a driver’s license or DMV identification in their possession.
Persons assisting the collector, and under their direct supervision, need not have a broodstock collection permit, but they shall be listed as assistants on the permit. The assistant may only assist in the landing of the broodstock or assist with equipment such as boat operation. The assistant is not allowed to take or collect broodstock independently.
The department may require that an employee of the department be present to monitor collection operations, or that the broodstock be collected by department personnel. All costs to the department for monitoring or collecting shall be borne by the permittee. Any special conditions applied to the collection of wild broodstock shall be stated on the permit or attached page(s).
(d) Collection Methods and Gear. All aquatic plants and animals authorized to be taken by the permit shall be captured only in those waters and only with those types of gear specified in the permit. All species other than those specified in the permit shall be returned immediately in good condition to the water of origin.
The permittee shall comply with department requirements concerning construction and deployment of collection gear. Locations and times of collecting and the amount taken may be restricted by the department to protect the wild populations of authorized

species or other species found in the collecting area, or to reduce interference with angling.
No recreational take of any kind may be done by the person(s) listed on the permit while taking the wild plants and animals authorized under the permit.
(e) Notification of Department. Before making any collection, the permittee and/or the other persons listed on the permit shall notify the department's regional office having responsibility for the area where the permittee wishes to collect or any other department office specified in the permit. ~~Such notification shall~~ Unless otherwise specified in the permit, the notification shall reach the regional office or other specified office by letter, telephone or personal contact at least 48 hours in advance of the collection date(s) and shall include the locality, dates and time(s) during which collecting is to be done.
(f) Written Reports and Logbooks.
(1) Permittee shall submit a written report to the Aquaculture Coordinator and the department office specified on the permit within six months of the permit's expiration date or prior to application for any additional broodstock collection permits, whichever is earlier. The report shall state the number of plants or animals collected, the location and condition of the wild broodstock and the number or amount of progeny cultured and provide other information as specified in the permit.
(2) When the logbooks are required to be filled out as a condition on the permit, the logbooks shall be in the immediate possession of the permittee and/or the collector working under the authority of the permit. The logbook shall be accurate and complete at all times and shall contain the require information as prescribed by the department.
(g) Disposition of Wild Broodstock and Their Cultured Progeny. Wild plants and animals taken under the authority of this permit remain the property of the state and shall not be sold, bartered or traded without written permission of the department. Wild broodstock shall be held only at an aquaculture facility registered by the permittee and may be required to be held separate from non-wild broodstock. The department ~~may require that animals obtained under this permit be returned alive and in good condition to the water where taken or donated to a charitable organization approved by the department~~ will determine the final disposition of all wild broodstock. Any wild broodstock taken and possessed shall be marked in a manner specified in the permit. The cultured progeny of plants and animals lawfully obtained under the authority of a broodstock collection permit are the exclusive property of that person who cultured them, or that person's successor in interest
(h) Inspections. Permittees shall allow authorized department employees to inspect any and all wild broodstock authorized by this permit and their holding facilities, vehicles, vessels or other places that the broodstock may be held. Inspections may be made at any time with or without prior notification. ~~Inspections may be made during normal working hours or with prior notification, if some other time is agreeable to both parties.~~
(i) Permit Denial or Revocation. The department may deny or revoke a permit to take wild plants and animals for use in developing a domesticated broodstock for any of the following reasons:
(1) To protect an aquatic resource.
(2) To protect public safety.
(3) A commercial source is available.

(4) The applicant does not have facilities or experience necessary to develop a domesticated broodstock from wild plants or animals.
(5) The applicant or permittee has demonstrated repeated failure to develop a domesticated broodstock from wild plants or animals.
(6) The applicant or permittee, his designated collector or an employee or assistant has violated the terms of a wild broodstock collection permit issued ~~for the collection of wild broodstock~~ pursuant to this section, or has been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of any violation of the Fish and Game Code or commission regulations ~~pertaining to activities covered by this permit~~ as determined by the department.
(7) Any person who currently has a permit under revocation or suspension by the department or commission.
(j) Violations. All permit requirements and conditions shall be followed. Any violation of any provision of the permit is a violation of this section and may lead to immediate permit revocation or suspension.
~~Denial,~~ **(k) Appeal.** Any denial, suspension or revocation may be appealed to the commission
Note:
Authority cited: Sections 1050, 1907, 5503, 15001 and 15300, Fish and Game Code. Reference: Sections 2000, 2052, 2273, 5503, 8430, 8433, 8435, 8436, 8460 and 15004, Fish and Game Code.

Section 245, Title 14, CCR is amended to read:

§245. Aquaculture Disease Control Regulations.
(a) General Conditions.
(1) All fish inspections and ~~disease~~ examinations for diseases/pathogens shall be conducted in accordance with the ~~1979~~ most recent edition of "Procedures for Detection and Identification of Certain Fish Pathogens" published by the Fish Health Section of the American Fisheries Society (FHS Blue Book). All such inspections and examinations shall be conducted by a fish pathologist.
(2) When ~~a listed~~ diseases/pathogens ~~is~~ are identified by a fish pathologist in aquatic plants or animals in an aquaculture facility, or in transit to or from such a facility, or in animals intended to be imported into the state, pursuant to Section 236 of these regulations, which ~~requires~~ require restrictive action by the department, the owner or consignee involved shall be notified by the department immediately. The owner or consignee may accept the original identification or may request that the department seek confirmation of the identification by another fish pathologist.
(3) Upon confirmation, if requested, or acceptance of the identification of any listed disease/pathogen which requires restrictive action by the department as set forth in subsection (c), a compliance agreement describing the action to be taken may be drawn up between the owner and the director. The department shall commence negotiation of the terms of the compliance agreement within 48 hours after acceptance or confirmation as defined in subsection (b). The agreement must be signed by the owner and the director within 30 days of acceptance or confirmation. If the compliance agreement is not signed within 30 days, a quarantine as specified in Fish and Game Code Section 15505 may be imposed while the owner appeals to the commission. The agreement

shall be designed in consultation with the Aquaculture Disease Committee to bring the least amount of economic hardship possible to the affected party while affording maximum protection to other growers and the fishery resources of the State.
(4) If at any time a fish pathologist identifies one or more pathogens listed in this section anywhere within the State of California, he must immediately report the identification to the director of the department.
(5) Methods for disposal of aquatic plants and animals and for disinfection of aquaculture equipment and facilities shall be specified in the compliance agreement in accordance with the disease category and the threat to other aquatic plant or animal life or aquaculture facilities.
(6) Any live aquatic plants, animals or eggs originating outside ~~the United States~~ California shall be certified by a fish pathologist as ~~disease- and parasite-free~~ free of subsection (c) listed diseases/pathogens before a permit for importation is issued.
(7) Anyone interested in conducting research on those diseases/pathogens designated as catastrophic must submit a written research proposal to the director of the department and obtain written approval from the director before the ~~causative agent~~ pathogen is brought to their facility. Anyone denied approval pursuant to this subsection may appeal such denial to the commission.
(8) Upon identification of a disease/pathogen which presents a threat to the aquaculture industry or aquatic animal or plant life, but which is not listed in this section, the director of the department shall immediately consult, by phone if necessary, with the Aquaculture Disease Committee, impose an immediate holding action and develop a plan of action, which may include prohibiting an intended importation of aquatic plants or animals infected by the disease.
(b) Definitions.
(1) Compliance Agreement. A written agreement between the director of the department and the owner or consignee of the diseased or ~~parasitized~~ infected aquaculture product which outlines the steps for disposal of the ~~diseased or parasitized~~ infected aquatic plants or animals and the procedures, both chemical and mechanical, for clean up of the facility.
(2) Confirmation. The second identification of a disease agent from the original sample or source by another fish pathologist.
(3) Disposal. The destruction or marketing of animals by methods prescribed in a compliance agreement.
(4) Eradication. The elimination of disease~~-causing~~ agents.
(5) Fish Pathologist. A department ~~virologist~~ veterinarian or fish pathologist, or a fish pathologist certified by the Board of Certification of the Fish Health Section of the American Fisheries Society pursuant to their guidelines adopted effective January 1, 1982 or a fish health specialist recognized by a state or federal governmental authority and approved by the department.
(6) Immediate Holding Action. A prohibition of moving any plant or animal from an aquaculture facility for up to 30 days.
(7) Other Holding Action. Restrictions outlined in the compliance agreement on plant or animal movement to specific markets, watersheds or geographic areas deemed necessary by the department to protect other aquaculture facilities and the aquatic plants and animals of the State.

(8) Q Diseases. Diseases for which there is so little information they cannot be given a permanent classification.
(9) Disease. An abnormal condition of an organism as a consequence of infection by a pathogen, that impairs normal physiological function.
(10) Pathogen. A biological agent that has the potential to cause disease.
(11) Infection. Invasion of an organism by a pathogenic biological agent.
(c) Disease Categories. The diseases/pathogens of concern are grouped in four categories as to their seriousness and the specific action to be taken when diagnosed.
(1) Significant Diseases/Pathogens. On identification by a fish pathologist and confirmation, if requested, of any of these diseases/pathogens, the director shall immediately consult, by phone if necessary, with the Aquaculture Disease Committee and shall impose an immediate holding action, other holding action or no restrictions as the director in consultation with the Aquaculture Disease Committee may deem necessary.
~~(A) Furunculosis (Aeromonas salmonicida).~~
~~(B) Enteric Redmouth (ERM) (Yersinia ruckeri).~~
~~(C) Vibriosis (Vibrio sp.).~~
~~(D) Copepod (Genera Lernaea,Salmincola, and Ergasilus).~~
~~(E) Golden Shiner Virus.~~
~~(F) Oyster Fungus Disease (Labyrinthomyxa marina).~~
~~(G) MSX Oyster Disease (Minchinia nelsoni).~~
~~(H) Ichthyophonus (Ichthyophonus hoferi).~~
~~(I) South African sabellid polychaete worm (unnamed parasitic species).~~
(A) Viruses
1. White Sturgeon Iridiovirus (WSIV).
(B) Bacteria
1. Enteric Redmouth (ERM) *Yersinia ruckeri*.
2. Furunculosis *Aeromonas salmonicida.*
3. Vibriosis in finfish raised in freshwater *Vibrio* spp.
(C) Parasites
1. Copepod *Lernaea* spp., *Salmincola* spp., and *Ergasilus* spp.
2. Oyster Disease (MSX) *Haplosporidium nelsoni*.
3. Sabellid Polychaete Fan Worm *Terebrasabella heterouncinata*.
(D) Fungi
1. Ichthyophonus *Ichthyophonus hoferi.*
(E) Dinoflagellate Algae
1. Oyster Perkinsosis *Perkinsus marinus*.
(2) Serious Diseases. On identification by a fish pathologist of any of these diseases, the director shall immediately consult, by phone if necessary, with the Aquaculture Disease Committee and shall impose an immediate holding action until confirmation, if requested, is obtained; then the action will be disposal or other holding action the director in consultation with the Aquaculture Disease Committee may deem necessary, as specified in the compliance agreement.
~~(A) Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis (IHN).~~
~~(B) Ceratomyxosis (Ceratomyxa shasta).~~
~~(C) Bacterial Kidney Disease (Renibacterium salmoninarum).~~

~~(D)Pleistophora ovariae.~~
~~(E) Proliferative Kidney Disease (PKD).~~
~~(F) SSO (Minchinia costalis).~~
~~(G) Microcell disease of oysters.~~
~~(H) Whirling Disease (Myxosoma cerebralis).~~
(A) Viruses
1. Koi Herpes Virus (KHV).
2. Largemouth Bass Virus (LMBV).
(B) Bacteria
1. Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD) *Renibacterium salmoninarum*.
(C) Parasites
1. Bonamiasis of Oysters *Bonamia* spp.
2. Ceratomyxosis *Ceratomyxa shasta*.
3. Microsporiasis *Pleistophora ovariae.*
4. Proliferative Kidney Disease (PKD) *Tetracapsuloides bryosalmonae*
5. Seaside Disease *Haplosporidium costale*.
6. Whirling Disease *Myxobolus cerebralis.*
(3) Catastrophic Diseases. On identification by a fish pathologist of any of these diseases, the director shall immediately consult, by phone if necessary, with the Aquaculture Disease Committee and shall impose an immediate holding action until confirmation, if requested, is obtained; then other holding action, disposal and eradication shall be required, as specified in the compliance agreement.
~~(A) Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS), Egtved Virus.~~
~~(B) Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis (IPN).~~
~~(C) Channel Catfish Virus Disease (CCVD).~~
(A) Viruses
1. Abalone Herpesvirus.
2. Channel Catfish Virus (CCV).
3. Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHNV).
4. Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV).
5. Infectious Salmon Anemia Virus (ISAV).
6. Spring Viremia of Carp Virus (SVCV) *Rhabdovirus carpio*.
7. Viral Hemorrhagic Septicema Virus (VHSV).
(B) Bacteria
1. Salmon Rickettsiosis *Piscirickettsia salmonis.*
(C) Parasites
1. *Marteilioides chungmuensis.*
(4) Q Diseases. On identification by a fish pathologist and confirmation, if requested, of any of these diseases, the director shall immediately consult, by phone if necessary, with the Aquaculture Disease Committee and shall impose an immediate holding action pending determination of a course of action for diseases in this classification.
~~(A) Viral Erythrocytic Necrosis (VEN).~~
~~(B)Herpesvirus salmonis(HPV).~~
~~(C) Spring Viremia of Carp (Rhabdovirus carpio).~~
~~(D)Edwardsiella ictaluri.~~
~~(E) Denman Island Disease of Oysters.~~

(A) Viruses
1. Herpesvirus salmonis (HPV).
2. Viral Erythrocytic Necrosis Virus (VENV).
(B) Bacteria
1. *Edwardsiella ictaluri*.
(C) Parasites
1. Denman Island Disease of Oysters *Mikrocytos mackini*.
(d) Aquatic Diseases and Host Organisms. Pursuant to Section 15500 of the Fish and Game Code, the commission has compiled a list of diseases and parasites and the aquatic plants and animals they are known to infect or parasitize. Infected plants or animals are considered detrimental to the aquaculture industry and to wild stocks of aquatic plants and animals.

~~Disease Host~~
~~1. Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) Rainbow trout~~
~~2. Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis (IPN) Salmonids~~
~~3. Channel Catfish Virus (CCVD) Channel catfish~~
~~4. Whirling Disease -Myxosoma cerebralis Salmonids, tubifex~~
~~5. Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis (IHN) Salmonids~~
~~6. Ceratomyxosis -Ceratomyxa shasta Salmonids~~
~~7. Bacterial Kidney Disease -Renibacterium salmoninarum Salmonids~~
~~8. Pleistophora ovariae Golden shiner, fathead minnow~~
~~9. Proliferative Kidney Disease (PKD) Salmonids~~
~~10. SSO -Minchinia costalis Oyster~~
~~11. Microcell Disease of Oysters Oyster~~
~~12. Furunculosis -Aeromonas salmonicida All fin fish~~
~~13. Enteric Redmouth (ERM) -Yersinia ruckeri Salmonids~~
~~14. Vibriosis -Vibrio sp. All fin fish~~
~~15. Copepod (Genera:Lernaea,Salmincola, and Ergasilus) Freshwater fin fish~~
~~16. Golden Shiner Virus Golden Shiner~~
~~17. Oyster Fungus Disease - Labryinthomyxa marina Oysters~~
~~18. MSX Oyster Disease -Minchinia nelsoni Oysters~~
~~19. Ichthyophonus -Ichthyophonus hoferi All fin fish~~
~~20. Viral Erythrocytic Necrosis (VEN) Marine and anadromous fin fish~~
~~21.Herpesvirus salmonis (HPV) Rainbow trout~~
~~22. Spring Viremia of Carp -Rhabdovirus carpio Carp~~
~~23.Edwardsiella ictaluri Channel catfish~~
~~24. Denman Island Disease of Oysters Pacific oyster~~
~~25. South African sabellid polychaete worm (unnamed parasitic species) Marine Gastropods~~

Disease/Pathogen **Host**

(1) Viruses

(A) Abalone Herpesvirus	Abalone
(B) Channel Catfish Virus (CCV)	Channel catfish
(C) Herpesvirus salmonis (HPV)	Rainbow trout
(D) Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHNV)	Salmonids
(E) Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV)	Salmonids
(F) Infectious Salmon Anemia Virus (ISAV)	Salmonids
(G) Koi Herpes Virus (KHV)	Common Carp
(H) Largemouth Bass Virus (LMBV)	Centrarchids
(I) Spring Viremia of Carp Virus (SVCV) *Rhabdovirus carpio*	Carp
(J) Viral Erythrocytic Necrosis Virus (VENV)	Marine and anadromous finfish
(K) Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV)	Marine/freshwater finfish
(L) White Sturgeon Iridovirus (WSIV)	Sturgeon
(2) Bacteria	
(A) Bacterial Kidney Disease (BKD) *Renibacterium salmoninarum*	Salmonids
(B) Enteric Redmouth (ERM) *Yersinia ruckeri*	Finfish
(C) *Edwardsiella ictaluri*	Channel catfish
(D) Furunculosis *Aeromonas salmonicida*	All finfish
(E) Salmon Rickettsiosis *Piscirickettsia salmonis*	Salmonids
(F) Vibriosis in finfish raised in freshwater *Vibrio* spp.	Finfish
(3) Parasites	
(A) Bonamiasis of Oysters *Bonamia* spp.	Oyster
(B) Ceratomyxosis *Ceratomyxa shasta*	Salmonids, polychaetes
(C) Copepod *Lernaea* spp., *Salmincola* spp., and *Ergasilus* spp.	Freshwater finfish
(D) Denman Island Disease *Mikrocytos mackini*	Oysters
(E) *Marteilioides chungmuensis*	Oysters
(F) Microsporiasis *Pleistophora ovariae*	Golden shiner, fathead minnow
(G) Oyster Disease (MSX) *Haplosporidium nelsoni*	Oysters
(H) Proliferative Kidney Disease (PKD) *Tetracapsuloides bryosalmonae*	Salmonids
(I) Sabellid Polychaete Fan Worm *Terebrasabella heterouncinata*	Gastropod Molluscs
(J) Seaside Disease *Haplosporidium costale*	Oyster
(K) Whirling Disease *Myxobolus cerebralis*	Salmonids, tubifex
(4) Fungi	
(A) Ichthyophonus *Ichthyophonus hoferi*	Finfish
(5) Dinoflagellate Algae	
(A) Oyster Perkinsosis *Perkinsus marinus*	Oysters

NOTE:
Authority cited: Sections 200, 15500 and 15504, Fish and Game Code. Reference: Sections 15500, 15504, 15505, 15506, 15508 and 15509, Fish and Game Code.